## NEW YORK STORE:

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Sole Agent Butterick Patterns Indiana's Greatest Store

# Heavy Weight HOSIERY

Ordinarily a 25c stocking is nothing new, but this lot we have just secured is a little usually get at the price. There's 250 dozen pairs came in that we've always sold at 3 pairs for \$1, but we got them • at a little lower price, so give you the benefit.

The lot consists of heavy-weight cottons and heavy-weight lisles, 25c all sizes; this sale, a pair ....... To close, 19 dozen pairs Women's imported lisle Hose, Richlieu-ribbed, in plain black and fancy colors; 29 were 50c, at a pair..... Forty dozen women's fast black ribbed cashmere Hose, with double, gray

merino heels and toes; special, 350 

-East Aisle.

Vettes Dry Goods 60 ...................

## WHILE THE CAT'S AWAY

THE "MICE" MAY TRY TO DO LITTLE PLAYING.

The Absence of Mayor Bookwalter in Philadelphia May Bring Up Firemen's Ordinance.

It is thought that the ordinance raising the pay of the city firemen may be brought up before the Council at the meeting tonight in the hope that it may be passed over the mayor's veto. It is understood that a number of firemen have been busy during the past week trying to secure enough votes to pass the ordinance, but it is accepted by the champions of the measure in the Council that the ordinance has been effectually killed, and they say that no attempt will be made to revive it. Councliman Ed H. Sourbeer, who has stood sponsor for the ordinance during its presence in the Council and who is supposed to have the leadership of the men favoring its passage, said last night that he did not think he would try to call it up for a vote. He said that he could not see any use in bringing it up. as the possibility of success is so remote that he does not think the men

ing another fight for it. Among other business matters which will probably be considered at the meeting toight is the switch ordinance of the Union Rallway Company granting that road pervenue. It is said that little or no business will be transacted by the Council until after the election in November.

interested in it would be justified in mak-

Mayor Bookwalter left for Philadelphia Saturday night to reach the bedside of his brother, who is seriously ill there. The mayor will be absent until Wednesday.

Mayor in Philadelphia.

## GIRL GREW DESPONDENT.

May Connors Attempted to Die by Laudanum Route.

May Connors, an inmate of a resort at 130 South Missouri street, became despondent last night about 9 o'clock and resolved to die. She went to a drug store, where she purchased a quantity of laudanum. When she returned home she walked about the resort telling the other inmates that this life held no further pleasures for her. The other women chided her for making the remarks. This irritated the girl, who went to her room and swallowed the poison. Dr. Lambert, of the City Dispenstaff, was summoned, and he suced in counteracting the work of the told the doctor that she was thankful to him for his services.

## THE THEATERS.

To-Day's Schedule.

ENGLISH'S .- Ezra Kendall, in Vinegar Buyer," 8:15 p. m. GRAND.—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m PARK.—"Zigzag Alley," 2 and 8 p. m. EMPIRE.-"A Day and a Night," 2:15

At English's this evening Ezra Kendall will appear for the first time in this city in a play since the days of "A Pair of Kids." The interim he has spent in the vaudeville theaters, where he has gained the reputation of the leading American monologue humorist. "The Vinegar Buyer" was written by Herbert Hall Winslow and purports to be interpretative of Indiana life. It has been advertised as a "dramatization" of James Whitcomb Riley's poem descriptive of Jap Miller, but this is mere trading in Mr. Riley's name. The playwright is a maker of farces, melodramas and vaudeville sketches, and "The Vinegar Buyer" is only intended and is only capable of serving as an opportunity for Mr. Kendall to amuse the patrons of theaters of the first class.

To-morrow evening at English's the bright and melodious English musical comedy, "San Toy," will be sung by George Fortescue, Samuel Collins, Sarony Lambert, Elgie Bowen, Nellie Lynch, Hobart Smock and a large chorus. The orchestra will be increased to eighteen.

Seats will be sold this morning at English's for the performances of "Lazarre." by Otis Skinner and his company, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon of this week.

In the new bill of vaudeville at the Grand this afternoon will be Fanny Rice, Josephtne Sabel, Cole and Delosse, acrobats, the De Forests and the Meredith Sisters, dancers, Fields and Ward, comedians, and Dorsch and Russell, musicians.

Zeb and Zarrow and other specialists are engaged in "Zigzag Alley," a trick farce that will be offered during the first half of the week at the Park.

"A Day and a Night," a farce, interrupted by vaudeville turns and solo and chorus singing, will be the entertainment at the Empire this week.

Egypt, Mediterranean Sea, Etc.-Holy

itmited select party, utilizing only

strictly first class traveling accommodations, will leave in January for the Mediterranean sea region. Twenty-second sea-East Fifteenth street, Indianapolis.

## LESSONS OF THE STRIKE

GREAT CONTEST REVIEWED BY REV. H. W. KELLOGG.

John Mitchell's Courage-Sermons in Other Pulpits.

A practical sermon on the labor question was preached last night by the Rev. H. W. Kellogg, of Central-avenue M. Church. His subject was "The Great Strike as It Is Seen from the Pulpit." He began by showing the magnitude of the better in quality than you industrial contest that has been waged in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania for five months, and then spoke of the lessons the conflict and method of settlement adopted have taught. He said the wave of public sentiment that has swept over the land regarding the strike will bear its fruit and will lead to the establishment of conciliatory measures that will be the dawn of a bright industrial future. Society will share the benefit of the lesson as well, he said, in that the moral and intellectual sense of the lower classes will be elevated, and the attitude of the arrogant and selfish classes will be changed. Taking up the strike Mr. Kellogg began with the character of the miner, led up | the time be long or short, when it shall be to the conditions that caused the strike and finished by commending the arbitration measure which has been adopted in effecting a settlement. Having had considerable experience with minera through direct contact with them in charges he has held he was able to tell many things about them. He said the miners are a peculiar class and really inherit their calling, their parentage for generations back hav- from Fredericksburg, Shiloh and Chickaing been engaged in mining. In this way, | mauga that the real faith and heroism of he said, the miners have been kept down, forced into ignorance and have been one of the most oppressed classes of laborers. Now the miner is getting out of the old rut, he said, and he thought that the union had done much to educate him. He cited the anthracite strike, in which 150,000 miners were involved, and said that the which they have conducted themselves indicates a higher standard of morals and intellect. He said it was true that there had been a number of small outbreaks and an unrest over the district, but it was remarkable that such a great body of idle men could be held in check. Even if there had been no strike, he said, it, was possible there would have been al-

most as many fights in that region. TIME TO INTERVENE. The industrial contest, he said, has taught the people that there is a time to lesson will place a great restriction on greed. He said labor has its rights and so to the detriment of the public. Now that an arbitration board has been appointed to adjust the differences in the anthracite reion, he said, a precedent will be set that will be followed for all time to come. He said arbitration is right. The lesson of arbitration, he said, is to compromise, and the

refusal to compromise is one of the greatest hindrances to humanity. Society must be built up from the bottom he said, and not from the top. "Many persons erroneously think," said he, "that to reform and purge the higher society is all that is necessary to save the Nation. Such is not true. We must reach the lowest classes and elevate them to a higher standard. It was among the lowly that Jesus Christ mingled and his programme will carry success to any nation.

Kellogg then paid a tribute to Presi-

dent Mitchell, of the mine workers, for the manner in which he has conducted the foremost in this strike," said he, "upon whom all the eyes of the country have been directed; that one man has stood out as a great general, one of the greatest that this country ever knew. I will not call his manner nerve, but good, sound self-trust. He has stood out boldly and independently in | He said: "I believe in God because there is his commanding position, not swerving or falling into the innumerable traps which others might have fallen, and I dare say there are few men who could have come out of such a great conflict as free from criticisism as this one man. When labor can develop that sort of man in so short a time it is evident that the cause of labor is being uplifted.

In closing, the Rev. Kellogg said it was pleasing to note that the whole matter had been left to arbitration. He said all great hings are done by compromising and all legislation is made by opposing factors getting together and agreeing. A phase of the situation, the minister noted, was that this method of settlement would lead to conciliatory measures, and if such questions can be settled after a strike by arbitration, they can be settled before a strike by arbitratime, he said it was the darkness before dawn, and it will lead to a brighter day, when peace will be established by confer-

ence instead of arms. "THE PATIENCE OF FAITH."

The Rev. Worth M. Tippy Preaches on an Interesting Subject.

The Rev. Worth M. Tippy, of Broadway Church, conducted the service at Meridian-street Church last night in the absence poison. The doctor left the house at 10:30 of Dr. Stansfield, the pastor. Mr. Tippy spoke on "The Patience of Faith."

> "Faith is one of the richest, noblest concepts of human thought. It has often | vincing to his audience. been degraded in religious usage to mean the acceptance of beliefs that to reason appear as unreasonable and contradictory Many a soul has been convicted of unbelief and branded as a man without faith, who was simply in revolt against artificial or inadequate doctrinal statements and in reality a man of deepest faith. Faith is not the acceptance of what is unreasonable. That is psychologically impossible except through a process of years. It is

very fortunate for the race that it is im-"It is reasonable to believe that God but it cannot be proven that He is. Faith. believing that He is, acts as though it were actually proven. The future life is not proven, but the belief in it is reasonable. and faith acts as though it were proven. Faith endures as though seeing what is invisible. Faith believes in the teachings of Jesus, and, acting upon them, enters into the kingdom of heaven. Faith believes in God, and, casting itself upon Him, enters into communion with His glorious life. Faith gazes out into a world full of suffering, injustice and the intrenched powers of selfishness and yet rests unshaken in

confidence of the triumph of love and jus-EXERCISE OF FAITH.

"The exercise of faith unlooses within one a tremendous enthusiasm, a mighty flood of love and hope. The soul feels exultantly the invincible power of right and it seems as though the world must see and understand. But the tragedy of life is that faith finds itself checked, and often enough baffled by a wall of ignorance, selfishness and inertia. Faith would attain the freedom of the personal life by a supreme effort of dedication and reliance upon God; and, again, it would attain the social freedom of the established righteousness of the kingdom, without the long weary struggle of the centuries. But this has not been and cannot be. The upward path of humanity, individually and socially, has been a 'Via Dolorosa,' full of bitterness and of the tedious progress of the centuries. Faith has, therefore,

early to learn the bitter-sweet lesson of patience. Mr. Tippy then rapidly showed the extreme slowness with which changes occur in material earth or in lower forms of life. How that the creation of the earth was a process of ages, and that from the first appearance of life upon the globe until the present a period of very great duration intervened. He illustrated the truth again by the slowness with which the idea of modern representation of democracy developed, tracing it from the forests of Germany through early English history to the present, and showing how incomplete it yet

"We may therefore expect that the future development of the world while much more rapid than in the past will yet be slow. It will be centuries before we shall have a Christian world. "We may learn the same great lessons if | each church of the city to see how the | one controlling principle of the world. No

ourselves the beautiful virtues and divine habits of the life of the Son of God.

DISCIPLINE OF PATIENCE. "This is a hard lesson for each man to learn; but it must be learned, and the sooner the better. We cannot become perfect men at once. As social reformers, we cannot usually secure our cherished hopes quickly. It must be a long, determined, patient struggle. In the things of God we must be content to remain in ignorance and perplexity about many things. Jesus constantly maintained this attitude. He remained silent about multitudes of questions about which religious people speculate and too often quarrel. We like-wise, as His disciples, must learn the discipline and beauty of silence. He recognized the processes of natural growth in nature and life, and he compared the development of the kingdom to the growth of a plant, first the stalk, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. He taught the disciples to expect hardship, defeats, disappointments, but ultimate victory. He even foresaw backward movements in the progress of the kingdom. But His own soul was undaunted. 'He that endureth to the end shall be saved,' He said to them. His life was sane, unstrained, reposeful, full of a quiet but tremendous energy. He was not spasmodic, rhetorical, oratorical, but calm, matter-of-fact, direct, simple. Underneath this, however, was a powerfu! idealism, an incessant activity, and an unparalleled heroism. Jesus possessed absolutely the patience

"The danger to each of us just here is that the vision of the slow progress of truth in the earth and in our own lives will paralyze our hearts and faith will die. If, on the other hand, faith demands the immediate fulfillment of its hopes, it must fail and possibly die. The strong soul, leaning upon God, enduring as seeing Him, although invisible, must do as Jesus did. It must be strong, to live and serve, though realized. True faith, disciplined by patience, loses none of its early enthusiasm, but with wide open eyes to all that opposes the advance of truth it moves straightforward, enduring as seeing Him who is in-

soldiers of the Union at the opening of the civil war, marched south with a mighty burst of enthusiasm. They were confident of easy victory. But it was only after the shock of Bull Run, and when the Northern armies had been rolled back the North was revealed. The power of its faith became manifest when the people grimly settled down to their awful task. Such is the faith, disciplined by patience, that is so essential to the work of the kingdom of heaven in the earth, and it shall have its victory as increasing and Northern armies.

DR. R. R. LLOYD'S SERMONS. First of a Series Preached at Me-

morial Church. The Rev. R. R. Lloyd, Ph. D. of Greek Exegesis, the Congregational Theological Seminary of San Francisco, gave the first of his sermons on "Studies in New Testament Scriptures" yesterday morning in the intervene in such conflicts, and that this | Memorial Presbyterian Church on "The Three Groups in the Garden of Gethsemane." The sermon is known to the clergy has capital, but neither should stand out as an expository sermon and it dealt with progress, first in position, second in duty and third in revelation.

> At the night service Dr. Lloyd spoke from a text taken from the gospel of St. John, "The Word became flesh," and from this text spoke on the incarnation considered as a mystery, a revelation and a prophecy. Before entering into the subject of the sermon he spoke for a few minutes on the need of an earnest study of the Bible, and to a lack of Bible study he ascribed the various sects which spring into existence with each year, such as Dowieism and Christian Science. He said all these sects are based on the Bible, but it is becaue of an erroneous conception of the teachings of the Bible that men are led to these false beliefs. In speaking of the incarnation as a mystery Dr. Lloyd spoke of law, consciousness, reason, force and everything else that emanates from man's brain as nothing but a

part of the mystery of creation, and in this mystery, he said, the happiest element of man's belief is his faith in believing in these mysterious things. He said many people assert that they will never believe anything which they cannot understand, and said that men do not understand themselves, yet firmly believe in themselves. mystery in His teachings. If there were no mysteries in Scripture I would not have faith in it because it is the admiration of the greatness and the deepness of thought in the teachings of Christ that makes me have faith.

"Plato could not conceive the idea, nor did Socrates even dream of the possibility of the organization of a following as Jesus Christ, the Jew of Nazareth, perfected through the agency of the twelve illiterate apostles whom he chose and sent to the utmost ends of the earth to preach His gospel and teach men of His presence on earth. The inspiration for all of the great works of men for the betterment of man, from Augustine down to those of the present day like Moody, Frances Willard, Clara Barton and those of many years ago, like John Wesley, Martin Luther and Florence tion. While the struggle looked dark for a | Nightingale, all came from the Jew of Nazareth. Napoleon said of Him that he could not be man, must be God, and, therefore, could not understand Him, but must recognize Him as the Master. All of the great thinkers have taken the Bible as the word of the greatest thinker of history and all use the book as the basis for all of their reasonings."

Dr. Lloyd, who was one of the instruc tors in the Bible classes at Winona conference, will be in Indianapolis during next week and will give talks on Bible study every afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock and every evening at 7:30 o'clock in the chapel of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. This afternoon the subject of his sermon will be "A Look in the Bible." His manner livery, with his peculiar yet pleasant Welsh accent, is forcible, and his way of expounding the Bible is clear and forcible and con-

COL. HOGELAND'S MEETING. Curfew Apostle Spoke at Y. M. C. A

and in Churches. Col. Alexander Hogeland, president of the National Curfew Association, gave three talks in the city yesterday and last night, the first at the Villa-avenue Methodist Protestant Church, the second at the Young Men's Christian Association and the third at the Thirty-first-street Baptist Church, North Indianapolis. At all of the meetings Colonel Hogeland spoke of the wonderful growth of the curfew movement in the United States and furnished statistics to show that such an ordinance is now operative in 3,000 cities of the country. In addition to the statements of facts relative to the curfew movement, Colonel Hogeland did evangelistic work on the youths present at his meetings, and at all of his calls news catriers and other young persons from his audience came forward, and after putting them through the questions as to age, parents and means of earning a livelihood asked each to recite the Lord's Prayer. All of the boys called upon successfully recited the prayer, regardless of their denominational faith, and to this aptitude of boys in learning to pray Col Hogeland gives the credit for the work he has done in connecting church work with the rescuing of boys and waifs of the

At last night's meeting in the North Indianapolis church Colonel Hogeland stated that in the schools of the United States about 15,000,000 children are instructed by 400,000 teachers daily, and during the school hours 1,000 policemen would be sufficient to prevent crime in the country, but during the hours when children are out of schoo 175,000 policemen are necessary to prevent

the crimes of youth. In the cities where the curfew ordinances are enforced by the police and watchmen 80 per cent, of the crimes have decreased among young boys, said Colonel Hogeland. and this great decrease is reported to be the result of the curfew regulations. Col. Hogeland said he hoped to see laws operative in this State some day, and in all of the States of the Union, preventing the incarceration of young boys with hardened criminals in the prisons and jails, and also a provision made for the establishing of permanent free employment agencies and guilements. Now, say what you will, you places where poor people might go for information as to work. In Chicago, where this charity is practiced, homes for 52,000 and basic realities somewhere. The dreams people were found in the last two years. Colonel Hogeland said. He also favors the passage of state laws that will make it the imperative duty of peace officers to send home to their parents all tramp boys instead of imprisoning them as vagabonds. Colonel Hogeland will speak to-night at | there were realities and they revolved the Young Men's Christian Association. and to this meeting he has requested that love-these two that make but one undyfour representatives be delegated from ing truth. To me the incarnation is the

## NOBILITY OF SKEPTICISM

QUESTIONER WILL GET AN ANSWER J. CUMMING SMITH SAYS.

Thinks, and God and Man Are of One Nature.

The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, of the Tabernacle Church, preached yesterday on the theme, "Life's Fallacies," and the text "Why make gods that are no gods?" Jeremiah, xx, 19. He said:

"The poet prophet allows his eye to range plaintively over his own age and the pathos of idolatry affects him profoundly. Wood and stone and metal cannot respond to human appeal; eyes of stone can shed no tears over the millions in misery or fetters; why should live men resort to dead, dumb images to quell the agitation or heal the wounds of the aching heart? There is, to be sure, no tone of mockery in the prophet. He sees the philosophy of those temples peopled with awesome or quaint deities. They are a tribute to the deathlessness of the spiritual life. Their origin is in the indubitable fact that human hearts bear a divine image on them and if He who made them originally capable of the higher life granted no illumination of himself as a loving personal being, then it was inevitable that these untaught races should enshrine God in crude forms of clay or iron. Therefore idolatry was a natural expression of a fundamental human need. Idols however grotesque are an honor and not a scandal when they come out of unillumined periods. They prove that no barbaric or primitive conditions can smother the eternal desire for God in the soul. And even after the heavens began to whisper the secrets of the other invisible world and the voice of God opened truths hitherto forbidden from the searching minds of men, even then idolatry lingered naturally because spirtual things are more difficult to prove than material symbols. Better worship something than nothing. Better the most fantastic image than a creed that is an empty blank, a mere cold, heartless rejection of any realities save those that touch the senses. COMPASSIONATE ATTITUDE.

"The old prophet, drooping and despondmodern thought. Nothing can quench the zeal or abate the fever burning in our life for something to worship. In India as well as in America, in the lowest ranges as well as the highest of development and culture, you discover everywhere an unrest and vague eagerness for something or other; and one does not need to be either a Christian or a philosopher to be saddened with what looks like a universal frenzy that defeats itself and a love for illusions that soothe a moment and then melt away into nothingness. Is humanity mesmerized? Are men smitten hopelessly with som mania? Are desires sane? And some teach that illusions are absolutely necessary to keep human nature uneasy and stirring That we must remain enchanted and blind ed if we are to keep from stagnation. That children must follow phantoms. That ignorant people must cherish superstitions. That we must have charming dreams to cheat us and rapturous visions to sweeten, even if they all embezzle our reason and dissolve into nothingness. We believe, however, that human nature eternally craves realities in every direction. I can't doubt it as I look around and see how men are growing impatient with the mythical or legendary element of government or literature. It is the logic of moral earnestness. Men cannot rest still if the suspicion creeps over them that they have been carried away with mirages. Some people call this tendency very skeptical and profane and fail to distinguish between two things far apart as the poles. There is a skepticism that springs from carelessness, and very often it becomes a fad; it speaks with a sneer and a withering sarcasm; it finds voice in certain circles of fashion where the latest epigram of infidelity is handed around as a very clever thing, and for this specious sort of skepticism there can be nothing but a profound pity. These hollow people swindle themselves. They ruin their nobler part. They leave no stamp of themselves. They are as dead leaves blown over a hard road to decay in some ditch.

THE NOBLE SKEPTICISM. "But there is another sort of skepticism that grows out of intense earnestness to get hold of realities and brush through all floating traditions and spectral notions. And this skepticism is noble in motive if it is rescued from narrowness, for an intense man too easily limits himself in judging of facts; but if you find an earnest man that wants to pierce down through platitudes to get a footing on the rock of truth then you have a man dear to the heart of God. Such a man, if he keeps himself open to all classes of facts, spiritual as well as materialistic, cannot but reach final footing and certainty in Christ. All trails are more or less torturous as they wind on and up, but if a man will persistently follow the trail up, no matter how dark for the time, he must infallibly gain the sunlit mountain top. This is an age of doubt. I the doubt rises from conceit and foolhardy trifling with the abyssmal solemnities life then it leads from dusk to dark and from dark to midnight darkness. It means ultimately total eclipse. But if the doubt means that a man cannot rest short of truths that are eternal, truths that court the full light-of noon to shine on them and bring out their ageless beauty then such doubt is divine. It is the trend of the deepworld. It heads toward God as sh in mist steer toward the open, safe sea. "Then, too, there are illusions and witcheries other than those of false doubt. Just think of the gods men make in the realms of wealth and worldly desire that are no gods. One man prays for fame, and when fame comes he craves more; when more comes he begins to feel how heartless and indiscriminating it is in its verdicts. He feels, perhaps, that it rests like a blight on his powers. And yet, while he knows its emptiness he grows keener for it. Many of our American writers have sunk in this swamp. They wrote at first because they had some message that stirred them. When after a while a little breeze of fame swept over them it was deadly as a monsoon's hot breath. It made them vain. It burned them into machines that produced when a commercial publishing jouse ordered. How noble is fame when it is a breath quickening higher effort! How wrecking it is when it steals a man's | The lining, that can be used or omitted simple spontaneity and earnestness! Here as preference and material may decide, is are the deluded minions of many who spend seven days out of seven days for the accumulating of money as if it were a god able to bestow all the happiness our world needs! They have come to hug it and hoard it as if it possessed some inherent and unwaning attractiveness! And the larger grows their treasury the more bankrupt their deeper life and the crueler the discovey that wealth in itself is as fatuous a god as any god of wood or stone in

THE SEARCH FOR CONTENTMENT. "Suppose that swarms of bees were found humming over fields of dead stubble, with intense and fatal activity, and men of science gathered to study the strange freak of nature; and suppose, as days wore on, these little creatures began to lose strength and drop, one by one, worn out by their tireless quest in rewardless fields of stubble; what would be thought? Is there honey in such stripped acres? course, death would come, and then books would appear to account for the unnatural phenomenon. It is, however, impossible Every order of being is earnest for what meets its real generic needs. Eagle and hawk and dove, lion and chamois and wasp all seek unerringly their own circuits of unfalling satisfaction. And when you pass from instinct to reason, from lower animals to men, it looks as if nature had lost her clew; you find men hot on the path of painful and fictitious happiness and then turning back, foiled and beaten, No wonder the old prophets wept as they looked upon a world eaten up with zeal for illusions and ardor for temporary becannot rest with the theory that the world is a madhouse. There must be enduring that haunt our deepest and soberest souls cannot be myths to entice us on to hysterical effort. "And then we turn, as in every problem we always turn, to the eloquent ministry and fadeless beauty of Christ. To Him

around the two central truths of God and we will from the slowness with which each of us developed in our personal lives. Only streets is done. Colonel Hogeland will be they can find no anchorage amid the swirlwith patience, sorrow, and the years do in Indianapolis all week and will speak at ing currents of the storm until they rest we outgrow our weaknesses and take upon many different churches during this time. there. And then when men seek with un-

relenting earnestness the holiness of heaven and the perfect obedience of our Master, then the lower world, instead of shrinking out of sight, becomes effulgent with a new clory. Money and fame and every pleasure thrilling through our frames become hallowed. The more one thinks of God the more and not the less one thinks of man; the more one values heaven the more and not the less one values earth; for heaven and earth, though seeming twain, are one, and God and man, apparently different are Father and child with one essential

MAY BE ANOTHER VICTIM.

Later Details of Saturday's Fire in Albany-Loss of \$500,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- It is believed that another life was lost in the fire which destroyed Tower & Brooks's Boston store last night. The watchman, Ten Eyck La Mouse, who was supposed to have been in the building when the fire broke out, has not been seen since, and it is believed that his body is under the debris. The loss, it is now thought, will reach half a million dollars. The firm places its loss at \$350,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The remainder of the loss, about \$150,000, is divided among about twenty small firms.

RETREAT OF VENEZUELAN REVOLU-TIONISTS WAS ORDERLY.

They Could Not Force Castro to Fight in the Open-No Result from the Battle at La Victoria.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 19 .- One of the leaders of the Matos revolution in Venezuela, who is at present in Curacao, has furnished the following details and explanation of the retreat of the revolutionary army from La Victoria. He says the rebels only abandoned the fight after being convinced that La Victoria was impregnable ent because he sees human nature wasting | come out and attack the revolutionists outcomplete and as glorious as that of the its wealth on things of nought, is also a side of La Victoria. Twice did the revolutionary general attempt to force President Castro to take the offensive and twice the President refused.

When the rebel reinforcements arrived

at La Victoria last Thursday, President Castro and his forces were located at a point on the German railroad. The rebels made a detour of the city and cut off the only road of retreat open to the government forces. They were then short of ammunition, and had it not been for the arrival of a train bringing them half a million cartridges it is believed that Castro's forces would have been annihilated. Preparations for their retreat already had been ordered. The revolutionists stationed near Caracas some 1,200 men, under the command of Genretreat of General Mendoza; they permitted the train carrying ammunition to the government forces to leave Caracas and reach La Victoria. This train had an escort of only 100 men. The men under Ramos did not attack it, nor did they destroy one of the eighty bridges between Caracas and La Victoria, over which the railroad runs. An added proof that the government suffered terribly in the La Victoria fight from the repeated attacks of the rebels is found from the fact that President Castro does not pursue General Mendoza. The latter's plan in withdrawing from La Victoria is to oblige President Castro to abandon the positions he holds there. The rebels suffered losses, but the government did also. President Castro's forces are reduced to 3,100 men, while General Matos still has 9.000 men in the field. It was not a rout,

but a methodical retreat. In conclusion the rebel officer said that the revolutionists within a few days would be found near Caracas.

Without Decisive Result.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-In a telegram to the State Department, dated Caracas, Oct. 18, and received here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Minister Bowen stated that the revolutionary army had withdrawn from near Victoria and that it was believed the battle was not ended. He also stated that the government troops still held Valencia. A later dispatch, dated 10:45 this (Sunday) forenoon, from the same source, stated that the battle had ended with no decisive result.

Yellow Fever at Colon.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.-The steamer Orinoco from Colon, Colombia, which reached here to-day, brings a report that fellow fever and smallpox have broken out among the forces of the Colombian government at Colon and that there are ten deaths daily from these diseases among the soldiers there.

GONAIVES IS QUIET.

Marines Withdraw to Their Ships-

Refugees in the Consulates. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 19 .- The town of Gonaives is quiet. Gen. St. Foix Colin, commander of the government forces there, is maintaining order. There are still a great number of refugees in the foreign consulates. The family of the late Admiral Killick is in the German consulate. The marine guards, which were landed from the than chiffon, yet infinitely more durable foreign warships last week to protect the consulates, have gone back to their vessels. | and collar are made of strips of black vel-The United States cruiser Cincinnati has left here for the Port de Paix, the French cruiser D'Assas has left for Port-au-Prince and the German cruiser Falke has gone to Cape Haitien.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS.

By MAY MANTON. Shirtwaists made with slot seam effects are exceedingly effective and eminently smart. This stylish example is shown in cream white brilliantine with stitchings of black corticelli silk and large pearl buttons, but the design suits all the season's wool and silk waist materials as well as the heavy and fleece-lined cottons that are so much liked.



4253 Slot Seam Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.

The waist proper consists of back and fronts only that are laid in slot seams from the shoulders and a central box plait. The sleeves are in the new bishop style and fall in soft puffs over the pointed cuffs. The collar, also, is novel, and is pointed at the front to match the cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 41/8 yards 21 inches wide, 31/8 yards 27 inches wide, 21/2 yards 32 inches

wide or 21/4 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 4253 is cut in sizes for a 32. 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. PATTERN COUPON For patterns of garment illustrated above send 10 cents (coin or stamps.)
Cut out illustration and inclose it in letter.
Write your name and address distinctly and state number and size wanted. Address
Pattern Dept., The Journal,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Allow one week for return of pattern.

WHATEVER CHANGES FASHION MAY MAKE THIS REMAINS.

But It Shows Variations with Each Year, and This Season Is More

Pleasing than Ever.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Talk as they will, make whatever effort they may, dressmakers and tailors are entirely powerless to kill the odd waist. In common with tailored suits, of which it is an outgrowth, it has become a permanent feature of dress. Cut, style, material, trimming, all will change from season to season, but in some form the convenient, satisfying odd waist will remain. True, it is no longer given higher place than the entire gown, it is no longer worn upon the most formal occasions, but, when put to such use, it always was somewhat out of place, and, what is inherently incorrect, never remains. As the bodice for a cloth suit for theater wear, for informal luncheons and simple evenings at home, it is admirable, and it can be relied upon to keep its place. Cloth, velvet, velveteen, all are in vogue for suits and all are far too heavy to make comfortable waists. The odd bodice, that casion demands, fills a definite need, and, that being the case, becomes a friend not to be parted from with lightness or haste. Women will endure much, surrender many things at the dictate of fashion, but there is a limit even to the autocrat's power, and no effort yet made has succeeded in dislodging the satisfactory waist from its firmly established place.

The season is one of entire color schemes. Glaring contrasts are not seen upon the best gowns. As a result many bodices are chosen in harmony, rather than contrast, with the skirt and coat; but while that is true, it by no means implies that dainty waists of quite contrasting color and material have ceased to be worn. Lace in white and cream is a favorite. Lovely holds only with coat or jacket suits and a waist of blue with a skirt of gray. It elegance of harmonizing color. Waist at this present time. dealers, who make garments of no other sort, tell me they are besieged with orders for chiffon, peau de cynge and all the lighter materials in shades that match the suits. On the other hand, they will sell white lace, black and colored waists of big cost and of elegant material by the score

so showing how both sorts find a place. THE ELABORATE WAISTS. The simple shirtwaists were written of earlier in the season. Those that make my subject to-day are the fancy, more elaborate sort, and these range all the way from the somewhat severe box-plaited model to the dainty creation composed of lace and chiffon. Favorite materials are soft louisine silks, peau de cynge, crepes de chine, chiffon, mousseline, lace and silk mull. Heavier silks, brocades and the like, are seen, but these softer, more pliable fabrics are preferred. As a matter of course lace is combined with everything else and chiffon used in conjunction with silk until it is difficult to discover which makes the founda tion, but the simpler, plainer waists show one of the materials named in eight in stances out of ten. Some albatross and the many pretty waist cloths are shown, made up rather more fancifully than the actual shirt waist, and are worn with the plainer suits and for informal afternoon occasions, but, as I have stated, the soft silks and crepes take first place. Fine hand stitching is a feature and is seen upon nearly all

of the better sort. Either they are finely tucked or finely shirred, finished with lace stitches or with such simpler ones as feather stitching, herring bone or French knots. These last are much seen, and often are made larger and more oval in shape than has been the case heretofore. When such effects are desired heavy floss is used, and the needle, in place of being put down as closely as possible to the point at which it was brought through, is returned an eighth of an inch from that point and is wound again and again with the thread. As charming a simple waist as I have seen is of pink crepe de chine over a fitted and boned lining of pink silk. The crepe is laid in a box plait at the center front and in inch wide side plaits that extent entirely across from shoulder to shoulder. The box plait is stitched for its entire length, but the side plaits only to a little below the bust line, so forming soft folds that droop over the belt. The sleeves are large and full, laid in three plaits each from shoulders to elbows and each one of these plaits is finished with oblong French knots that are arranged at intervals beneath the box plait. Few if any waists of the finer sort close in any other way. Buttonholes are almost unknown, although handsome buttons as trimming make a conspicuous feature of all autumn styles. Fancy waists either close at the back or in some such way as just described, and not infrequently one is a little puzzled to discover how the garment has been put on. Plaits and tucks abound and are made to conceal the necessary openings as far as it is possible to do. Black waists are in great demand, to be worn with the fashionable black and white costumes. A lovely one, shown me by an importer, is of silk mull with Chantilly lace. The material is scarcely less lovely The foundation is taffeta, the entire yoke vet ribbon dotted with French knots in white and held by faggoting in heavy black silk. The waist is overlaid with deep Chantilly edging from the belt to girdle depth and is closely shirred at the yoke, the closing being made at the back. The sleeves are shirred to fit the upper arms closely, then form big soft puffs and are gathered into cuffs of the lace. Another is of India silk, the yoke stitched with gold color and enriched with knots of the same light silk, being cut in two points at the left side that overlap the plain edge. Beneath the yoke the material is a mass of tucking and under one of these tucks, on a line with the points, the closing is made. Sleeves are uniformly huge below the elbows, snug above, but the result is obtained in various ways. A charming white crepe de chine is a mass of shirring, yoke, cuffs and upper sleeves all being arranged in a succession of fine gathers. With all these, and, indeed, with every really handsome waist I have seen, is an accompany-

waists are in vogue. Nothing contributes more successfully to that effect than the belt that makes no contrasts with the waist. LACE WAISTS ARE LIKED. Lace waists are exquisite. Charming ones are mode of the lovely imitation Irish crochet and are threaded with narrow velvet to give a yoke and bodice effect. As a rule these are made over fitted taffeta, then lined with mousseline, which gives an indescribably soft effect. The velvet is simply threaded in and out the meshes of the lace until the desired depth is obtained. The waists themselves are simple, opening at the side, where there are bunches of the velvet ribbon at the edge of the yoke. With these the belts are of velvet ribbon of the same shade an inch and a quarter in

ing belt of the material, made narrow and

stitched over its entire surface, which is

round at the back, forms a point at the front

and hooks over invisibly at the left side

To be as nearly inconspicuous as possible

appears to be the aim. Long, slender

Novelties take the form of crepe de chine and peau de cygne trimmed with linen Cluny lace and of crepe and louisine richly embroidered by hand in self color. The latter are fascinating in their beauty, yet are simply made in order that the needlework may be seen to advantage. As a rule they are closed at the side where are placed a succession of ornaments with tassels or danglers of some sort. The linen Cluny is always handsome and sometimes is in contrast, sometimes dyed to match, but, to my eye, is never more effective than in the deep cream of unbleached flax used on white. A most superb example of the use of the embroidery is found in an imported waist of white peau de cygne, which, by the way, has quite superseded taffeta. The body of the waist is tucked but forms a sort of plastron at the front while the round yoke is of Irish crochet The entire plastron is embroidered with bunches of green grapes, while grape leaves make a finish to the yoke and one bunch of fruit is placed at the back. The sleeves are tucked and are voluminously full above the cuffs of lace. The green on the white is exceedingly handsome, and the whole effect far more desirable than the description makes appear. Grapes, as I have mentioned in previous letters, are a perfect craze, and

are seen in embroidery, in lace and in woven designs as well as in all colors, white and black. Oriental effects, too, are quite liked and are much used. Bulgarian embroideries of the genuine sort trim many a silk waist while others are enriched by canvas embroidery executed in similar colors. Again the woven bands partake of the Eastern idea of coloring so that bits and touches of Orientalism appear on every

Chiffon waists are exquisite. As a rule they are much tucked, much shirred or much plaited, as only when so used does the material become durable. A most effective example is combined with deep ecru linea Cluny laid over black chiffon. The lace forms a shallow square yoke at the back and a stole-like front laid over the black, which in turn is laid over the white, so producing a sort of gun metal effect. The chiffon is plisse, and the big plisse sleeves are held to form caps by bands of the lace. Others again are shirred to form a yoke, and the caps of the sleeves and show the chiffon laid in tiny tucks below. Imported waists show many sleeves that only the term huge describes, but women on this side of the sea are a bit chary of the extreme size and are showing a marked pref-erence for moderate models. No other yet found is so well liked as the Hungarian style, with its close cap and full lower portion, and no other allows so many variations, although the bell-shaped model over full undersleeves is a rival worth noting. As lovely a theater waist as I have seen combines Irish crochet in cream color, white chiffon and pale green panne and includes sleeves of this last sort. The full chemisette is of the chiffon plisse. Over it is a round bolero of the lace, over silk with chiffon as interlining, that is edged with a shawl collar of lace, over which falls one of the panne that is made in two secshaped sleeves are of the lace cut in deep points and edged with puffs of chiffon. The stock combines all three materials in a most fascinating way. Applications of lace take innumerable forms. A most effective one is placing medallions down each side can become daintier or less dainty as oc- of the front, then lacing them together with a sash of louisine ribbon that terminates in a bow and ends at the waist. The lovely soft ribbons are much seen and allow of such uses with admirable results. Now and again chiffon takes their place, but the ribbons are more durable and scarcely less charming. Many pretty waists of crepe de chine close at the left side, where there is a finish of point de Venise that is threaded with a soft scarf. Again medallions are so placed with drop ornaments on each one, or a band of embroidery in fade colors is made to complete the edge. The laces are lovely in and of themselves. Crochet, point de Venice and Cluny, both the silk and linen, are much used, and in addition are some newer sorts that cannot well be passed. A delicate lace known as pale blues, pinks and violets are seen. represe is exquisite and is shown in the and after President Castro had refused to White ie essentially smart. For the theater tempting Arab shade, while some of the or home wear, when a black skirt is new heavy linen sorts are simply fascinatchosen, all these colors are charming in | ing, both in their soft yellowish tone and silk or chiffon they make a unique as well where colored skirts are worn. Happily it as a most satisfying effect. The beauty can no longer be considered smart to wear | found in contrasting heavy lace with thin material was discovered many seasons ago, may be done. It is done, but it lacks the | but never has it been so fully developed as MAY MANTON.

# EDUCATION IN AMERICA

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Increase in Number of Pupils, Daily Attendance, Total and Per Capita Cost-Special Lines of Teaching.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-The annual report of the commissioner of education, just submitted to the secretary of the interior, shows that the grand total of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ended on June 30, 1901, was 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 pupils over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by States and municipalities was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the number reported for the previous year. Besides these there were certain special institutions like city evening schools, business schools, schools for Indians, reform schools, schools connected with asylums, schools for cookery and other special trades and vocations which enrolled nearly half a million pupils. Adding the enrollment in these special schools to that for general education the aggregate is something over 17,750,000 of our population that received education for a longer or shorter period during the year ended on June 30, 1901. The value of property used for public school purposes has risen to \$576,963,089 from \$130,380,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools, including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education, amounted to \$226,043,236, having risen to this sum from \$63,396,666 in 1870. In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was \$1.64. The past year it was \$2.93 per capita of the population the highest that it has ever been. It was an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman and child over the year previous The average attendance of each pupil for the entire number enrolled was ninety-nine days for the year, an increase of thirtyfour days over the previous year.

## AGAINST THE SASSENACH

POLICY OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE OUTLINED AT BOSTON.

Redmond, Dillon, Finerty, Davitt and Blake Arouse the Enthusiasm at Two Immense Gatherings.

BOSTON, Oct. 19 .- Ireland's foes were denounced by speakers at two monster meetings in Symphony Hall and the Hollis-street Theater to-night. The receptions by the United Irish League to John E. Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party; Michael Davitt, John Dillon, M. P., and Edward Blake, M. P., who are envoys to the national convention in Fancuil Hall to-morrow, took the form of public meetings at Symphony Hall. Mr. Redmond said that words could not portray the importance of these meetings and the convention to Ireland's cause. He said that all the power and wealth of the English nation is being used in a reckless attempt to crush the spirit of freedom in Ireland. 'We are near the end of the contest,' said Mr. Redmond. The violence of the

attacks of the British government on the Irish Land League portends this end, and every assistance should be given to those across the water who are fighting the cause of Ireland with such magnificent courage self-sacrifice and generosity. Mr. Redmond then went on to say that

the envoys were here to secure the generous support of the many millions of the Irish race in this country. He said that never in the history of the Irish party was it as united as it was to-day in the House of Commons, and that if all the leaders were to be imprisoned. Nationalists in every city, town, hamlet and district would spring up and fill their places.

Mr. Dillon said he was confident of suc

cess in this country because they were the delegates of a united people. He was confident of the success of the league because the league and Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons were the only people who are at the present time giving the British government any trouble. He said they have convinced the world that Ireland was distinct from England by the actions of the league, taken during the Boer war. and that they would continue the agitation until they got what they wanted. John F. Finerty, national president of the United Irish League, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience in a spirited speech in which he indorsed the actions of the Irish parliamentary party. Michael Davitt was greeted with the band playing 'The Wearing of the Green." Mr. Davitt concurred in all that the other

speakers had said. Mr. Blake denounced the burden of taxation which England had placed on Ireland. alluding especially to the heavy taxes imposed on the Irish people to raise funds for carrying on the South African war, a cause, he said, in which the people of Ireland had no sympathy. A series of resolutions expressing confi-

dence in Mr. Redmond's policy and the actions of his party and denouncing England's policy of coercion was unanimously